

3,200 Crowd into Our Happy Birthday Party

By HARRY RAYMOND

It was a big, happy birthday party. According to a count at the door, 3,200 friends of the Daily Worker were in old Carnegie Hall Friday night for the celebration of this newspaper's 32nd anniversary.

The vast audience filled to capacity the orchestra section, the dress circle and the three balconies. They stood, cheered and sang, greeting the special event of the evening—the return of John Gates, the paper's editor, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, to their posts after five bitter years of imprisonment and persecution under Smith Act thought control convictions.

Abner Berry, Negro affairs editor of the paper, chairman of the meeting, termed the celebration a "night of triumph."

"This meeting," he said, "is an answer to those who made the mistake a few years ago of thinking you could lock up thought in jail."

The audience gave a long standing ovation to editor Gates when he arose, waved to the crowd and declared: "In the words of a famous general—we have returned."

Another roaring, standing ovation greeted Dennis, who stood at the speakers stand, and opened the principle address of the evening, saying:

"I am especially happy to be here as the fraternal guest of my favorite newspapers—the Daily Worker and The Worker. Take it from one who knows—when you're not free to read freedom's press, brother, you really miss it!"

Additional greetings to the paper were voiced by George Blake Charney, chairman of the Communist Party of New York, and in a bundle of telegrams and cables from Marxist and other left newspapers around the world.

Charney, defendant in New York's third Smith Act trial scheduled for next month, told how prosecutors in Smith Act witch-hunts "fired question after question to prove that the Daily Worker expressed views that coincided with the Communist Party and the party supported the Daily Worker."

THE TRUTH

"The truth can now be told," he said. "The Daily Worker throughout its history has supported the interests of the workingclass and its foremost representative, the Communist Party, just as the Herald-Tribune, for example, has supported the interests of the giant monopolies of Wall Street and their foremost representative—the Republican Party. Therein lies the similarity—and the difference. . . ."

"If the Herald-Tribune chooses in its own sensible fashion to select its editors from ideologists of the Republican Party, surely this same sensible arrangement cannot be denied to the Daily Worker, that is, to choose its editors from the class and party it represents."

The audience gave an ovation to Carl Winter, chairman of the Michigan Communist Party, who was imprisoned under the Smith Act with Dennis and Gates. Others who appeared on the stage and were greeted with resounding ovations were James Jackson, William Norman and Fred Fine, former political refugees, now facing trial in New York under the Smith Act.

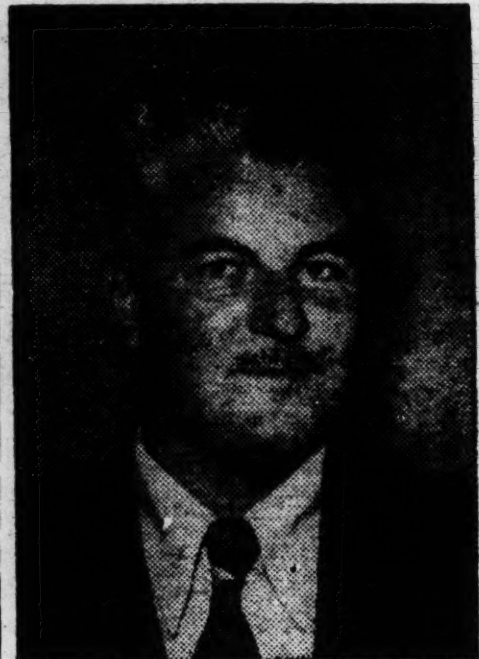
Dennis, in a moving address, paid tribute to "all the brave men and women—Communist and non-Communist, Negro and white—who have kept bright the flame of America's democratic spirit."

He said "some vital truths,"

once clear only to a small minority, have now become plain to many. He listed these truths:

- Either the Bill of Rights exists for all, Communists and non-Communists—or it exists for

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DENNIS

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Ike Seeks to Quell Storm Over Dulles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Eisenhower meets tomorrow with chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an effort to halt the spreading protests against the Dulles "brink-of-war" declaration. The meeting comes a week before British Premier Anthony Eden arrives here. British foreign office sources have denied Dulles' allegations that the British ever agreed to intervention in Indochina with ground forces and atomic bomb threats.

Sen. George has thus far issued only a mild statement reproving Dulles for the Life article. Public opinion here and abroad has been outraged by Dulles' boast that he brought this nation to the brink of war three times in less than three years that Henry R. Luce, Life's editor-in-chief had to issue a statement over the weekend that the magazine's use of the words "brink of war" in its headlines was "unfortunate." He said they did not "fully reflect" the Administrations' "pursuit of peace."

But Luce did not deny that the "brink of war" statement was actually made by Dulles.

Thus Luce was joining Dulles in regretting public reaction to the crime and not to the crime itself. House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) said today that he does not think "the veil of silence should be put upon anyone." His criticism of the Dulles declaration was also cautious. McCormack described as "rather strange" any foreign policy that goes "to the brink of war."

Eisenhower was described as "seriously concerned" over the effect of the Dulles controversy. But he wasn't at all concerned about the actual article which created the storm. Instead there has been indication that he has not even read the article.

Prior to the meeting with George, the President will meet some members of his policy-making National Security Council on Middle East and Far East affairs. According to a press agency, "the administration is somewhat alarmed over Russia's new strategy of relying on offers of 'trade and aid' instead of outright violence in its relations with smaller countries."

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Khrushchev Says Soviet Policy Is Amity with Israel and Arab Nations

Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev has denounced the idea that the Soviet government is anti-Israel, and he declared that Soviet policy is based on friendship with both Israel and the Arab nations. The explanation of the Soviet

attitude was made in the course of a 90-minute talk with Khrushchev by Harold Wilson, British Labor Party leader. Wilson wrote in an article published by the N. Y. Herald Tribune yesterday that Khrushchev told him on Jan. 12:

"Our policy cannot be pro-Arab or Anti-Israel. Ours is a policy which is sympathetic to all peoples."

Wilson writes further that Khrushchev "went on to say that Soviet policy is based on non-

May Visit Moscow For Jewish Congress

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A delegation of the World Jewish Congress will soon visit Moscow, it was indicated today by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the congress. Dr. Goldmann said the congress was in touch with Soviet officials.

interference, recognition of independence and the other principles which are familiar to those who look objectively at what the Soviet Union has said and done."

Khrushchev agreed he had criticized the Israeli government for recent actions (Israel was also criticized for those actions by the en-

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KHRUSHCHEV



GOLDMANN

Peking Holds U.S. Meddles in Formosa

China yesterday accused the U. S. Government of meddling in China's internal affairs and using force to occupy Formosa. A Peking Peoples Daily newspaper commentary

broadcast by Peking Radio charged that the U. S. is "finding it increasingly difficult to drag out" the U. S.-Chinese ambassadorial level talks in Geneva. (See Erik Bert story, Page 2).

China has proposed talks between Secretary of State Dulles and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai on all outstanding issues but this was turned down by the State Department.

The Chinese broadcast was a reply to a State Department claim

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SUBS TOP 25% OF GOAL

Outpacing the past few annual campaigns by a considerable margin, the Worker-Daily Worker drive for circulation went above the one-quarter mark nationally at the

32nd anniversary rally Friday evening. Close to 600 Worker subs and more than 100 for the Daily Worker came through in connection with the meeting.

National targets for the campaign, which is due to run to March 15 (March 31 in New York) are 11,000 Worker subs and 2700 for the Daily Worker, in addition to substantial increases in bundle and newsstand circulation. At the weekend, the figures stood at 2,928 for The Worker, or 27 percent; and 792 for the Daily Worker or 29 percent.

The bulk of subs received in

(Continued on Page 8)

Received Friday ----- \$ 5,808.50
Total to date ----- 54,190.22
Still to go ----- 9,809.78
Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Denied Funds to Bury Husband, Negro Mother Wins Aid from VA

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A mother of 10 small children will have the body of her husband, a Negro World War II veteran, shipped to her this morning from Pittsburgh after a week's delay during which she was shunted from one agency to another who refused to pay the charges. She is Mrs. Pearl Green, 33, of 127 N.

Portland Ave., Brooklyn.

A call to the Daily Worker Thursday from one of many neighbors who had appealed in vain in other newspapers, the Red Cross, Welfare and VA for help, told of the widow's plight.

Her husband, Arthur L. Green,

(Continued on Page 2)

Westinghouse Talks On

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—Negotiators for Westinghouse and the IUE met today for their second Sunday session in efforts to end the 98-day strike.

Formosa War Aims Bared by Sen. Green

DEMONSTRATIONS SPREAD TO NEW AREAS IN INDIA

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 22. — A crisis in the Nehru Government loomed today in the wake of demonstrations which spread across the country.

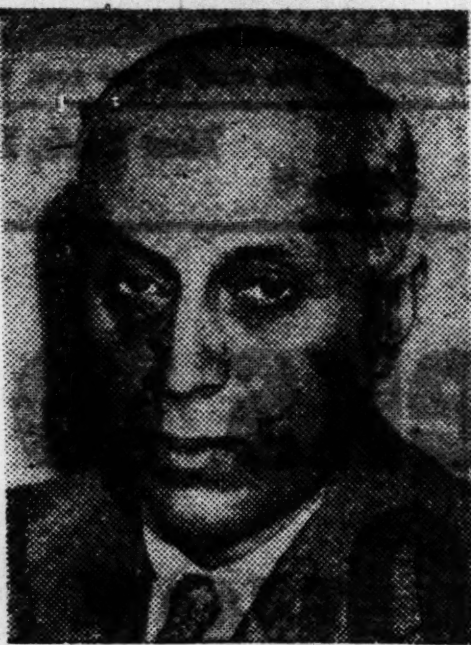
Police attacks on rallies in Bombay and Calcutta have resulted in 77 killed and 500 injured. New areas were affected today. In Orissa police shot two persons to death.

The Congress working committee, India's highest policy-making body, met in New Delhi today.

Maharashtrian members of parliament, state legislatures and the Bombay Government threatened to resign unless the Congress working committee retracted its decision to make Bombay city a centrally-administered municipality.

The Maharashtrians demand that Bombay city be included in the proposed Maharashtra state.

Communist Party speakers offered to help the government restore



NEHRU

calm by broadcasting appeals from loudspeaker trucks, but the government rejected the suggestion.

YORKVILLE-HARLEM PARLEY MAPS COMMUNITY ACTIONS

Community, tenant, political and union organizations of the 22d Senatorial District, meeting last Friday, called for unified actions around housing, schools, juvenile delinquency and other problems. Sixty-three organizations from the district, which includes Yorkville, East and Lower Harlem, attended the conference, called by State Senator Alfred E. Santangelo.

Korean Couple Wins Right to Choose Haven

A six-year fight to prevent the deportation of Choon Cha and Chung Soon Kwak to South Korea—and death at the hands of Syngman Rhee—ended for the young Korean couple. They dramatically announced that they had been granted a visa to Czechoslovakia from which they would make their way to their homeland in North Korea.

The announcement was made at a banquet Saturday evening attended by 250 of their friends. Deportation had been ordered by an Immigration Service examiner-judge last month.

The 250 raised almost \$2,000 of the \$2,500 needed for their fares to North Korea.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois declared the "American people are not as cruel and vindictive" as the government officials who led the drive against the Kwaks.

China to Have Embassy in Switzerland

PEKING.—The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Swiss Confederation, for the purpose of strengthening the friendly relations already existing between the two countries, have reached an agreement to raise the Legation of China in Switzerland to the rank of embassy.

Oregon Carpenters Okay Pay-Hike Pact

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 22 (FP).—Oregon carpenters have accepted a new three-year contract including a five-cent hourly wage increase and a 10-cent hourly health and welfare package, effective Jan. 1, plus additional 10-cent increases on Jan. 1, 1957 and Jan. 1, 1958.

The agreement covers carpenters throughout the state and in southwestern Washington.

AUSTRALIAN DOCKERS STRIKE

SYDNEY, Australia, Monday, Jan. 23.—Australian dock workers walked off their jobs at more than 50 ports today in a strike for higher wages.

The strike by 27,000 members of the Waterside Workers Union seeks a minimum weekly wage of 12 pounds (about \$42) with a 1½ shilling hourly increase. Employers have offered a basic wage of 10 pounds a week and a one-half shilling hourly raise.

Authorities said at least 40 ships were tied up in Sydney harbor alone.

In Queensland 3,500 electrical workers are on strike.

The Australian meat industry employees union has called a 24-hour strike for tomorrow.

Bentley Victim Asks Ike to Air Accusations

Edward J. Fitzgerald, former New Deal official now under sentence for contempt under the Compulsory Testimony Act, for refusing to answer Grand Jury questions relating to alleged wartime espionage accusations made by Elizabeth Bentley, said yesterday he was willing to testify.

In a letter to President Eisenhower in which Fitzgerald asked for appointment of a Presidential Commission to air the Bentley charges.

Fitzgerald in his letter accused Miss Bentley of having given false testimony against him and other former government officials, including William Henry Taylor, who was recently cleared by a loyalty board.

The President was also asked to appoint a counsel to the Commission with no FBI or Department of Justice connections, since both groups, said Fitzgerald, "are in the apparent position of having endorsed or given credence to Miss Bentley's unfounded charges."

Counsel would, if the Fitzgerald suggestion is acted upon, be allowed to cross-examine Bentley.

Veteran

(Continued from Page 1)

50, was overseas three years with the Army in Europe, where he was wounded; said the neighbor, "but the VA and Red Cross both say they can't help her."

Green, she said, a truck driver, was found dead under the wheel of his truck in Pittsburgh, apparently as a result of fumes inhaled when he had pulled to a roadside in the sleeper of his truck to keep warm.

The Daily Worker reached Donald Hallman, public relations head of the VA office here. Hallman said it was strange no other papers had called. Not so strange, maybe, he was told, in view of its being a Negro mother.

Hallman finally agreed he would do all he could personally. And he did.

A niece of Mrs. Green, thanking the Worker reporter for this paper's efforts, said, "The VA has made the \$150 available now, arranged for a lot in Pine Lawn National Cemetery and even called the employer, Bertrand Hughes who came over with \$50."

It was also found, she said, that a small insurance policy was not invalid. The Farley funeral parlor in Brooklyn promised to provide burial. Now all the widow has to worry about is how to feed 10 small mouths.

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Evidence made available here last week indicates that U. S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson was less than forthright in his last proposal to Chinese Ambassador Wang Ping-nan in Geneva.

On Jan. 12, according to the documents made public by the Chinese government last Wednesday Johnson proposed that he and Wang agree to a statement which asserted that the U. S. and Chinese governments "are determined that they will settle disputes between them through peaceful means and that, without prejudice to the inherent right of individual and collective self-defense, they will not resort to the threat or use of force in the Taiwan [Formosa] area or elsewhere."

But on Thursday Sen. Theodore Green (D-RI) issued a quite different type of document.

Green's document dated Jan. 13, indicates that the Eisenhower administration has not decided on a peaceful resolution of the Formosa situation, that the door to military action is still being kept open.

Green said: "In Formosa . . . there is confusion and indecision" among the Americans "as to whether the purpose" of the U. S. "is to build up the strength for a Chinese Nationalist return to the mainland or to make Formosa a viable economic entity in itself."

This estimate by Green is presented in the introduction to the report of a study mission on "Technical Assistance in the Far East, South Asia, and the Middle East." It is one of the conclusions which he drew from a trip to 11 countries of the area between Sept. 15 and Nov. 5, on behalf of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the body of the report Green repeats his conclusion:

"We have not yet reached agreement as to whether our objective is to make the island a viable economic entity in itself or to generate the military strength for a return of the Chinese Nationalist government to the mainland."

CHIANG'S AIMS

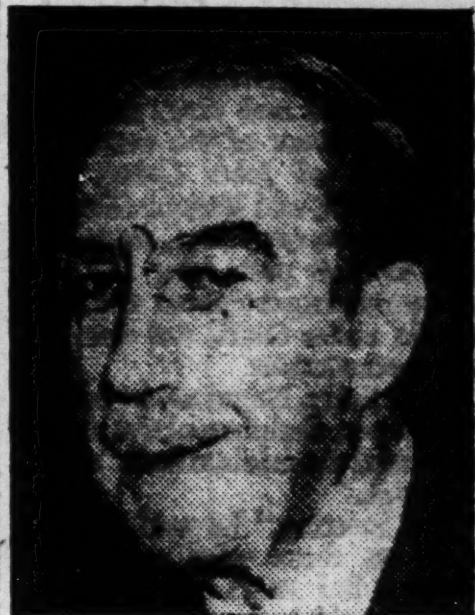
The Chiang Kai-shek regime which has been on the receiving end of "enormous American expenditures," however, "is in no doubt about its own objective; that is a return to the mainland. As a result there is an overwhelming emphasis on military preparations and a marked lack of interest in long-range economic projects."

Green warns that "in too many countries of Asia, U. S. policy is dependent upon the heartbeat of a single man." He says that this reliance on dictators is fool-hardy and warns that "the popular will finds extra legal ways of expressing itself."

Green says we must view the recent Soviet economic moves in Asia without panic, but without brushing them off as "bluff." They call for "an altered American approach to the whole area," he says rather than for more money.

"Asians," he declares, "resent having their countries called 'foreign ratholes' in American debates on foreign aid."

"They also resent U. S. delegates politically voting with those



SEN. GREEN

of the colonial powers in the United Nations."

He cites important incidents in two of the Baghdad pact nations in respect to American aid.

In 1953 a special wheat grant of \$73.7 millions was made to meet famine conditions in Pakistan.

"More than half the wheat supplied was still in storage in Pakistan in midsummer of 1954, by which time a new and bumper crop was available."

In Iran last summer, a "rural-improvement program undertaken during the Mossadeq regime was amended so as to give the landlords relatively more and the peasants relatively less, influence."

Unions Back Holland in Penn. Congress Race

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Machinists union have endorsed Pennsylvania State Senator Elmer J. Holland, Democrat, for the U. S. House of Representatives.

Holland is a candidate in a special election this Tuesday for the 30th District seat, which became vacant with the death of Rep. Vera Buchanan.

He is one of the original members of United Steelworkers Local 1272. Earlier he was fired by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. for attempting to organize workers into the Amalgamated Iron, Steel & Tin Workers of North America.

The Machinist Citizenship Education Committee, the Pittsburgh affiliate of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, is actively in the campaign.

In West Virginia, the presidents of five United Mine Workers union districts have endorsed Rep. Robert H. Mollohan, Democrat, in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor.

CHINA STEPS UP DRIVE TO ABOLISH ILLITERACY

PEKING, Jan. 22.—A big increase will be made in spare-time schools and literacy classes this year in government organizations, factories and mines, and in agricultural and handicrafts cooperatives, according to a plan adopted by the Ministry of Education.

By the end of 1958, illiteracy will be wiped out among the workers. By the end of 1962, illiterate peasants and other sections of the population between the ages of 14 and 50 will have been taught to read and write.

Compulsory elementary education will be introduced this year in the economically more developed urban and rural areas where 80 percent of the school-age children already attend school. Within the next seven years, this system will be spread to most other parts of the country while compulsory junior middle school education will be introduced in the major cities and industrial centers.

To meet the need for teachers, the ministry will set up more teachers' training schools and classes.

ACLU Annual Report Cites Some Gains In Civil Liberties

The federal courts' defense of due process and equal treatment under the law was cited yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union as the key civil liberties development of 1955.

The ACLU released its 35th annual report, "Clearing the Main Channels," which pointed to judicial decisions limiting the State Department's power to deny citizens a passport without fair hearings, and continuing to break through barriers of discrimination and segregation in education and places of public accommodation.

But the ACLU warned in its 144-page report that the effort to eliminate discrimination and segregation will need to be fought for a long time to come.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission," says the report, "has ordered that racial segregation on interstate trains and buses, and in station waiting rooms serving their passengers, must end. But a terrifying lot of unfinished business will face us . . . Emmett Till is kidnaped and killed in Mississippi, neo-Klan organizations exert various kinds of coercion on Negroes in many parts of the South; and in the North—whose often holier-than-thou bluff is being called by the rapid increase of its Negro population—discrimination in public housing taken on an alarming proportion."

CONGRESS RECORD

The ACLU reminded that "Congress has done nothing" in the civil rights field.

"The political situation, the complexities of the Democratic and Republican Party solidarity," says the report, "continue to paralyze any move toward significant federal civil rights legislation."

The report noted that the nation's preoccupation with loyalty and security problems, which had adversely affected civil liberties, had changed in the past year.

"A general awakening of the public conscience," said the report "to the harm done the constitutional rights of people, the guidance of the federal courts, and the courage of a number of responsible legislators and governmental officials have thrown a clear light on the danger in which we stood. Within a few weeks the Congress voted funds to a standing committee on the Bill of Rights and authorized a nationwide nonpartisan committee to reconsider the security program; the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has stated that the Attorney General's list is being 'widely misunderstood and misapplied' and such court decisions as those in the *Lattimore*

Sudan to Follow Neutral Policy

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 22.—Sudan, which proclaimed itself an independent Republic Jan. 1, will follow a neutral policy in international affairs, foreign minister Mubarak Zarrour said today.

The official told a news conference that Sudan opposed pacts with foreign powers because "no one in Sudan entertains any desire that the country join commonwealth nations." He also said Sudan has no plans to join a federation of Arab states.

The country will soon open embassies in Washington, London, Moscow and Cairo, Zarrour said.

Bill of Rights
*** for All
Make Freedom Ring
all over this land!

Charge UP With Stoolie Practices

By Federated Press

Employees of United Press Newspictures have been ordered by at least one executive to spy on their fellow workers, the Newspaper Guild shop paper disclosed.

Specifically, the paper said, employees were ordered to report whether other employees in the shop "leave before their regular quitting time and whether or not they are fulfilling their assignments when the department head is absent. The fact that these spy reports are erroneous makes no difference to management. . . ."

The shop paper warned: "So far as the Guild is concerned no member can be required to spy on another member, and if he does so voluntarily or by request, he is leaving himself open to charges. Management is also leaving itself open to unfair labor charges."

and Shactman passport cases have reaffirmed fundamental due process."

SMITH ACT

The report, in a special section on the prosecution of Communists, declares:

"The ACLU continues to believe that the Smith Act is unconstitutional; consequently, where a prosecution appears likely to yield fruitful exploration of the basic constitutional question, the union has intervened. In California, the Northern California affiliate and the national office filed a joint brief, and the Southern California ACLU a separate brief, in the U.S. Court of Appeals (Yates-Schneiderman case). Colorado ACLU interested itself in a bail issue. Ohio and Pennsylvania affiliates were active in seeing to it that defendants were provided with competent counsel."

The report also attacked the membership provision of the Smith Act, and its use in the *Claude Lightfoot* and the *Junius Scales* cases. "In this prosecution," says the report, "the Union sees punishment imposed upon freedom of association only because the group involved espouses views which the great majority in society reject and detest. The Illinois division of the ACLU will therefore in the *Lightfoot* case seek to file a friend of the court brief on the defendant's appeal; if new points appear in the *Scales* case, in North Carolina, similar action will be taken by the national office."

Copies of the report at 50 cents each can be obtained from the ACLU, 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10.

NEIGHBORS OF MINDEL TO TAKE

PROTEST TO CAPITAL

A committee of Bronx neighbors of Jacob (Pop) Mindel will visit Social Security officials in Washington shortly to urge restoration of his pension rights, it was announced yesterday.

A delegation, elected from a neighborhood meeting in behalf of the Smith Act victim now in Federal prison, visited local offices of the agency here Friday but were referred to Washington.

Harriman's Pro-War Talk Irks Demo Legislators

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Democratic legislators from minority and workingclass communities, in New York City and Buffalo, have been showing increasing signs of discontent over Gov. Harriman's pose as the "liberator" and "freedom" crusades against the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European Democracies.

Fight on Bias Seen in House on School Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Debate on school aid is expected to be launched this week in the House, when the Rules Committee formally reports a Democratic measure to the floor.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D-Pa.), provides for Federal grants of \$400 million a year for four years to the States, based on school age population. It was approved by the House Education committee last session but was bottled up in the Rules committee until agreement was reportedly reached last week.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), is expected to introduce an amendment barring aid from states which defy the Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

In a letter to members of Congress, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reminded the legislators of their "moral and legal obligation" to bar school aid money to states practicing segregation.

Both House majority leader John McCormack and minority leader Joe Martin have conceded that there are enough votes in the House to pass the Powell amendment.

Diehard Democrats are counting on a filibuster in the Senate to kill any anti-segregation amendment that the House may pass, even if it means killing the chances for school aid this session.

The President, in his special school aid message, evaded the question of segregation. However, Marion Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, declared in a news conference that the Administration position was the same as last year, that the issue of segregation is "extraneous." Last session the Administration adopted this attitude also with respect to Powell's attempt to write an anti-segregation amendment into the military training bill.

Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY), one of the most forceful of the anti-segregation advocates, remarked last week that the President's message was "eloquently devoid" of reference to the question of segregation in the public schools although "these schools are proposed to be built with public monies collected from all taxpayers."

Robeson Active Again After Convalescence

Paul Robeson announced yesterday his return to public activity after an extended convalescence following a major operation last fall.

"My plans for resuming my career as an artist," said Robeson, "are bound up, of course, with the matter of getting a passport; and I hope that soon this issue will be favorably resolved so that I will be able to accept the many offers that have come for concert, stage and film engagements in other lands. . . ."

Meanwhile, I am looking forward to a major concert appearance on Feb. 11 at Massey Hall in Toronto, and to concerts later in the season in other Canadian cities.

"But far above any personal in-



ROBESON

terests, I am concerned with the struggle for equal rights and the critical situation that exists in the South.

"The heroic determination of the Negro people in the South to gain their lawful rights to first-class citizenship, exemplified by leaders like Dr. T. R. Howard, must call forth an equal spirit from all of us throughout the land."

10,350 BEING LAID OFF THIS WEEK AT CHRYSLER

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Chrysler has announced it is laying off 10,350 workers this week in its body shops and Plymouth assembly plant here. Some 8,350 will be laid off in Detroit,

7,000 of whom will be from Chrysler automotive plants, and 1,350 at the Plymouth assembly plant. Some 2,000 will be laid off at two Plymouth plants in Evansville, Ind.

This makes a total of 17,601 Chrysler workers laid off since Dec. 31, all but 3,185 of workers are in Detroit.

As the company laid off the workers, a spokesman was quoted as saying the firm was "confident that 1956 will be an excellent year for Plymouth and the auto industry as a whole."

So far Ford had laid off approximately 5,000, with the UAW news-

In frank discussions they admit the Governor's swashbuckling speeches on foreign policy have made many of their constituents uneasy. These voters in recent weeks have been asking probing queries of legislators and district captains.

Many of them have relatives in Poland, Romania, Hungary, Lithuania, Eastern Germany and the Soviet Union; they don't like the atomic-threat madness implied in the "get tough with Communism" tirades of the Governor. As one politician put it: "They tell me that atom war won't liberate anything, it'll just kill off their relatives."

Some of the district leaders with a closer ear to the peace yearnings of their voters than others agree that continued anti-Geneva bombasts such as Harriman let loose in San Francisco last week "can only lose us votes."

In his two-day tour of the West Coast last week, Harriman continued the now-mothbated role of "inactive" Presidential candidate and went so far as to say that he felt it "unlikely that I would be president." It was left to a spokesman to explain that "Harriman is a modest fellow."

But Harriman is far from "modest" in his demands on the American people to gird for a showdown with the USSR and other nations which have cast off exploitation and the policies of war. In San Francisco Harriman charged that "Soviet intrusion" had created the Korean conflicts, had started the Viet Nam war, had thwarted imperialistic designs in Asia and Africa. Of course, he never spoke of "imperialism," he stressed "peace" and even used the dictionary to define it.

He made clear that his concept of "peace" was for record atomic, intercontinental missile and jet production; that it meant "liberation" of the peoples of Eastern Europe.

Harriman's original text for his San Francisco speech contained a mild rebuttal to Secretary of State Dulles' "brink of war" interview in *Life* magazine. He amended his prepared remarks later at press conferences as news increased of national and international repercussions to the Dulles article. Even then, his remarks were far from matching the criticism by Democratic Sen. Humphrey or Adlai Stevenson.

In the main, Harriman seemed to feel Dulles had not told the "truth" about high level foreign and military perspective. But if the Administration was in fact prepared to wage atomic war would he have supported that policy?

This is the question that some Democrats think Harriman has not answered—and until he convinces his voters he will never seek war, they don't think he will ever attain the Presidency.

Mme. Sun Yat Sen Meets with U Nu

RANGOON.—Madame Sun Yet-sen (Soong Ching-ling) called on Burmese Prime Minister U Nu and had luncheon with the Prime Minister at his residence last week. She was accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Burma Yao Chung-ming.

Later, Madame called on the Speaker of the Chamber of Nationalities, Sao Shwe Thaik, and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Bo Hmu Aung, before going on a tour of Burma.

Escape from Mississippi— Family Tells Story of Terror

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 22.—The slender Negro said, "They wouldn't cash my veterans' check. They even cancelled out my account at the bank—told me to draw my money out."

That was last August in Yazoo City, Miss., population 9,746.

Today Earnest Little, a totally disabled war veteran, his wife and six children are endeavoring to start life anew in Stockton.

They are refugees—refugees from the new form of an old terror that is sweeping the heart of the South.

The Littles, who were for fortunate to escape the Christmas floods that brought another kind of terror to many residents here, are refugees from the economic warfare waged against Negroes in the South by the newly-formed Citizens Councils.

Terror began for the Littles on Aug. 25, 1955, when the Yazoo City Herald sold the entire front page of its second section to the Citizens Council of Yazoo City, which printed in very large, very bold type the names and addresses of 53 Yazoo City Negroes whose signature appeared on a petition urging the local school board . . . to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction on a non-discriminatory basis."

One of the names was that of Mrs. Earnest Little, 213 Lamar Ave.

That was the beginning of a nightmare for the Littles.

"In every store they had that list. First thing they ask you, 'What's your name?'"

Little received a letter from a drugstore where he had run up a bill for medicine for himself and his family. He was told his account must be paid up at once and that he could no longer trade there.

Other merchants notified him he no longer has credit. An anonymous telephone call told him to get out of town in eight hours. An ambulance drove up in front of the Little home. The phone rang again. If the Littles didn't leave on their own they'd leave in the ambulance.

The editor of the Yazoo City Herald wrote in his front page column entitled Random Thoughts by the Editor:

"Here's advice to the few remaining Negroes who have not yet asked the school board to remove their names from the petition—do it today!"

He went on to say it "would not be unreasonable for white citizens 'to place all those who do not ask to have their signatures disregarded in the same category with Dr. A. H. McCoy, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Mrs. Little, still apprehensive, says she didn't sign the petition. Her name is listed among those formally repudiating the petition. But that didn't stop the terror.

Little suffers from tuberculosis, discovered when he was in the Army.

Mrs. Little had only been home from the hospital for a short time. She had undergone an abdominal operation. She said the doctor had talked to her about what she called "the nerve sickness." Now, she said, she "had something real to worry about."

The Littles decided to leave.

They could not leave without money. The economic stranglehold imposed by the councils

threatened to make that impossible.

Finally, Little was able to get a white furniture dealer to give him \$100 for an electric refrigerator worth much more. Even then, he had to get the furniture dealer to go to the bank with him before the bank would cash the check. The same bank had previously refused to cash his check from the Veterans Administration and had asked him to close his account.

The Littles left town secretly, in a day coach bound for Stockton, where Little has a brother.

"The man (ticket agent in Jackson) wanted us to go by the Southern route. I told him I wanted to cross that Mason-Dixie line. I got the darkest seat I could find. I did not get up and walk around until we had crossed that line."

"Each station further away from Jackson 'seemed more like home,' Little says.

But their fear did not leave them.

They were here in Stockton for two and a half months before Little told anyone except his brother why he left Mississippi or of the problems he left behind him.

He had to report to the Veterans Administration for medical treatment, and it was someone at VA that urged him to contact the NAACP. Even though Little carried a letter to the NAACP, he had been afraid to show it.

Now the NAACP here is seeking to raise funds to get the family on its feet here. Contributions should be sent to the NAACP branch in Stockton, care of William H. Boyden, 225 West Anderson St., Stockton.

enough guards to keep them off." At the request of county officials, Govt. Folsom sent state crime investigators to the scene, emphasizing that they were to be neutral and to "prosecute anyone who violates the law on either side."

The group is composed of a representative of the company, an official of the International Woodworkers and a member of the governor's staff.

Some 700 IWA members walked out July 20, seeking a renewal of their former contract in the fact of management pledges to drive out the union—the last Woodworkers local remaining in Alabama. Two months ago the company, ignoring union offers to end the strike by submitting the dispute to federal mediators, began full-scale operations with a scab force under armed guard. All strikers were fired, and the union was notified that W. T. Smith no longer considered it a bargaining agent.

On Jan. 9, 11 scabs were injured when dynamite sticks went off inside an oil drum which they were using to contain a fire to warm themselves with. The sheriff of Butler County held a striker for questioning, but IWA regional representative A. O. McKinney denied union responsibility. "Our members have strict orders to stay off company property," he said. "What is more, the company has

which led him to membership in the Communist Party in 1931. He became chairman of the International Workers Order in this state and then held leading posts in the Communist Party.

He testified he was the Party's candidate for state representative, city council and twice for Cleveland School Board, receiving more than 60,000 votes on the latter occasions.

In regard to the story by stoolie William Cummings, who said George Siskind at a Chicago party school declared "the streets would run red with blood," Krcmarek told the court:

"I was at that school and George Siskind never made such a statement. What he did tell the students there, was that the history of labor's attempts to establish trade unions was not met with violence on the part of the big trusts and monopolies; that on many occasions the streets ran red with workers' blood, such as the Independence Day massacre of steel workers in Chicago in 1946."

He also challenged the testimony of another FBI informer, Alex

George Watt and Martin Chancey as members of a so-called "underground board" in Western Pennsylvania.

The term "underground," said Krcmarek, was an invention of the Justice Department, and the only difference between this Party Board and the previous organization was that it was carrying on its activities on behalf of the people of Western Pennsylvania in the face of persecutions, arrest and job blacklistings.

District Attorney Sumner Canary attempted to read from an outdated "Manual on Party Organization" by Peters and a book by William Z. Foster, called "Toward a Soviet America." This was overruled by the judge after Krcmarek said that he hadn't read either of them, and defense counsel pointed out that "Toward a Soviet America" had been criticized by Foster himself and withdrawn shortly after publication.

Further cross-examination centered around the "classics" of Marxism with the prosecution trying to cite isolated quotations. During Wright, who fingered Krcmarek, questions asked by the District At-

SMITH ACT STOOLPIGEON IS PAID OFF WITH PAROLE

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Federal prison authorities have announced that Barbara Hartle, FBI informer, has been granted a parole from the women's reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia.

She became a renegade and stoolpigeon after her conviction under the Smith Act in the State of Washington. Since her imprisonment she has been used by the government in various deportation hearings, Congressional investigations, etc., to bolster the Justice Department campaign against Communists and progressives.

Hartle's parole came a scant 30 days after her appearance as a government informer in the Ohio Smith Act trial, and after serving 18 months of a five-year sentence.

While on the witness stand she admitted that she expected to be paroled as payment for her testimony.

DR. HOWARD INSISTS FBI IGNORES MURDERS IN SOUTH

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, the Mississippi Negro leader, stuck by his charges that the FBI was indifferent when Negroes were "wantonly murdered," in a letter to J. Edgar Hoover made public over the weekend. Hoover had accused

Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss., surgeon and head of the Region Council of Negro Leadership, of "false and irresponsible" charges.

Highlights of Dr. Howard's letter to the FBI chief were:

• That the thousands of persons he had spoken with "are just as dismayed as I am that murders can be committed in the United States and that murderers can escape indictment, as in the (Rev.) George Lee and Lamar Smith cases, or win acquittal as in the Emmett Till case. . . . In all these cases, the facts are . . . well known

to law enforcement authorities, federal as well as state.

• Following the murder of Rev. Lee, Dr. Howard sought clarification of the FBI role in its solution. "I do know that I sent a telegram to the Department of Justice asking for a conference on these matters and received an answer some four weeks later stating that such a conference would be arranged. No date has been set for the proposed meeting."

• "We must find out why the FBI cannot seem to solve a crime where a Negro is murdered by a white man in Mississippi. . . . Whether the reason for that failure lies in inadequacy of federal statutes, or of restrictive interpretation of such statutes by the Department of Justice or the failure of the FBI investigative machinery, the fact remains that the FBI cannot seem to solve a crime where a Negro is murdered by a white man in Mississippi."

Mississippi and other southern papers have editorially applauded the action of J. Edgar Hoover in attacking the Negro leader. The Jackson Daily News, the most outspoken for the racist White Citizens Councils, last Friday gloated editorially over the fact that Dr. Howard was "told that his room was preferred to his company." Hoover was pictured by the Daily News as putting Dr. Howard "in his proper place."

SCREENED SEAMEN LAUNCH DRIVE TO WIN BACK JOBS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The Committee Against Waterfront Screening has announced it is launching a campaign to abolish the practice and to restore to screening seamen their union and job rights in the maritime industry.

The committee formed in 1951 when the U.S. Coast Guard initiated the screening program, has been reorganized with the aim "of implementing the recent decision of the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals" which ruled that the Coast Guards screening methods were unconstitutional.

A statement issued by the committee said, "our position that the Coast Guard has acted in violation of the Constitution in its arbitrary screening of maritime workers with no semblance of due process has at long last been recognized by a federal court."

"We recognize that the Coast Guard brass and the McCarthyites in high places won't give up

easily. They are carrying the fight to the Supreme Court and hope for a reversal.

"We will carry our fight to the Supreme Court, to the labor movement and to the American people to win their support for our right to work."

The committee announced that James Herman, screened marine steward and Walter Stich, screened marine engineer, have been elected chairman and executive secretary, respectively.

The committee plans to circulate a monthly news bulletin, issue a popular re-printing of the appeals court decision and a pamphlet based on that decision.

All screened seamen are now asked to register at the committee's new office at 1122 Market street so the can be put on the mailing list.

Next committee meeting of all screened seamen will be held at 150 Golden Gate Ave., Jan. 20 at 8 p.m.

KRCHMAREK TELLS OHIO JURY ABOUT CP PROGRAM

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Anthony Krcmarek, first defense witness in the Ohio Smith Act trial, challenged the FBI version of the teachings and activities of the Communist Party given by paid informers.

He told the jury there was no such Marxist principle as "inevitability of violent revolution." "Instead" he said, there are "laws of social change and how to take advantage of them to facilitate a peaceful transition to socialism."

Krcmarek, questioned by defense attorney George Farr, took the stand in the first session of the trial since Jan. 6, when David Katz was given a directed verdict of acquittal by Judge Charles J. McNamee. The trial was recessed because of the illness of one of the defendants, E. C. Greenfield.

Krcmarek told of his boyhood at Pittsburgh, Pa., and how he started to work in the mines "at my father's trade" when he was 14.

He later became a machinist and moved to Cleveland. He told of the struggles of the unemployed and the small homeowners in Ohio

torney on how the working class was to achieve "state power," Krcmarek outlined the new possibilities that had arisen in our country and the world for the peaceful transition to socialism.

"Because of the threat of fascism and war, and because of the strides in organization by the common people" he said, "we Communists feel that it is possible to unite the overwhelming majority of the people in a coalition for peace and against fascism." This coalition could elect a people's government which would take action to curb the big monopolies in order to carry out its program.

"In this way" he continued, "a path could be opened up for a peaceful transition to socialism in our country."

Krcmarek told about his 21-month trip to Czechoslovakia in 1952 and 1953. He said to "visit many friends and relatives" and to report back to the American people on developments there. The District Attorney objected to all this, saying, "the Communist Party did not send him there, so the whole thing is irrelevant."

Further cross-examination centered around the "classics" of Marxism with the prosecution trying to cite isolated quotations. During Wright, who fingered Krcmarek, questions asked by the District At-

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THE FORMOSA TEST

CHINA has proposed two things at the Geneva talks now being dragged out to a fare-thee-well by the State Department:

1. That BOTH the U. S. and China renounce the use of force on the basis of the UN charter provision requiring such renunciation.

2. That negotiations to settle all outstanding issues, including the Formosa situation, be undertaken at once between Secretary of State Dulles and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.

When the State Department says that China refuses to renounce "force in the Formosa area" it is a brazen disregard of who is actually using force against whom in the Straits of Formosa.

The biggest instrument of force in that area is not Chinese—it is the U. S. seventh fleet. This alone keeps Formosa and the offshore islands in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek who is no more representative of China than Jefferson Davis was a representative of the U. S.

Dulles said in his infamous Life magazine admission that he doesn't doubt that President Eisenhower would use atomic bombs if the Chinese tried to regain not Formosa—but Quemoy and Matsu. These latter islands, four miles and 10 miles from Chinese territory, are so unquestionably Chinese that even Dulles admits it.

The real test of whether "brink of war" diplomacy still rules this country is before us now in the Formosa issue. America must accept the offer of peaceful settlement. Public opinion must show Dulles that this country won't accompany him to the brink.

DOUBLE VICTORY

IT WAS A DUAL victory which 3,000 Americans celebrated last Friday night in Carnegie Hall. And it was a triumph which affected many more millions than the capacity attendance. For it is a healthy national sign that the Daily Worker, a workers' Marxist newspaper, has weathered 32 years of persistent efforts to silence its militant voice. And what a magnificent demonstration of the supremacy of the human spirit over venal laws and the corrosive influence of McCarthyism on Constitutional liberties was represented in the presence and speeches of John Gates and Eugene Dennis.

Gates, as editor of the Daily Worker, and Dennis as General secretary of the Communist Party, were among the first to be framed under the unconstitutional Smith Act and railroaded to prison for four years. In their speeches, however, they proved that ideas cannot be jailed and that the spirit of the jailed cannot be broken. They proved what many have known: America needs them and their party.

The Big Money press, which hangs on every word about Communism from obscure stoolpigeons or ignorant ranters like Sens. James O. Eastland and William E. Jenner, pretended not to hear Dennis and Gates.

But the people, who are generally many steps ahead of the press and politicians, make it clear they want to guarantee the continued publication and growth of the Daily Worker. And their jubilation upon seeing and hearing Dennis and Gates indicated that this wasn't the last nor the least of such popular celebrations of victory over the still powerful un-Americans abroad in the land.

SQUINTING JUSTICE

A FEDERAL JUDGE says that our courts should "avoid leaning too far backward in being 'fair' toward Communists. . . ."

This was no off-the-cuff remark. It was part of the majority opinion, delivered by Judge Dal M. Lemmon, in the 2-1 verdict by a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the conviction of four Americans for "harboring" Smith Act political refugees.

What does he mean, "leaning backward"? Is there one Bill of Rights for some Americans and an ersatz version for those who Judge Lemmon decides are "Communists"? In his court, are cases tried on the facts, judged on their merits, measured by the yardstick of one Constitution that applies to all Americans?

Or does this Federal Judge and the colleague who joined with him "lean backward" from the Bill of Rights because justice is too good, in his opinion, for those Americans he happens to dislike?

We hope that Judge Lemmon's comments will not go unchallenged and that a higher court will reject this Circuit Court ruling, and the most unjudicial remarks that accompanied it.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Self-Respect—The Most Sinister Plot

SURPRISE, surprise! Tricky Dick Nixon has uncovered a "deadly danger" from the Soviet Union. The revelation was made in a speech in Philadelphia last Tuesday. But as the Vice-President described the "deadly danger" he made an admission which ranks only a little lower than Dulles' brink of war confession in Life magazine.

"What we must realize today," Nixon said, "is that sinister new means have been developed by the Communists for taking over countries without ever launching armed attack across a border."

Before ending the suspense and telling about this miraculous, secret weapon, Nixon continued and puts on the record the fact that Russia is no aggressor.

"Since World War II," Nixon went on, "the Communist conspiracy has added 600,000,000 people and a quarter of the earth's territory to the area which it dominates. The significant fact about this accomplishment is that the gains were made without the loss of a single Russian soldier in combat."

WHAT this adds up to, Nixon finds, is that all this palaver about Russian aggression, and any threat of war from the Soviet Union, is so much hogwash. The danger—ah, we finally discover this magic weapon—is an "economic offensive."

"An economic offensive," Nixon explains, "is potentially just as dangerous and in some ways more dangerous than a military offensive. . . ."

It turns out that Soviet trade with countries like India and Burma, and its proposal to develop economic relations with

Latin America is the reason for the new "deadly danger."

But what kind of aggression is this? Why is Soviet trade increasing in Asia, in the Middle East and elsewhere?

What unfair advantage is the Soviet Union taking of such up-right and honest fellows as slush-fund Nixon, the boy with the fine dog Checkers? It's hard to find out what's wrong, or unethical, or unfair about Soviet economic competition with the capitalist world, from Nixon's speech. And in a lead editorial the next day (Jan. 19) the N. Y. Herald-Tribune takes Nixon very seriously. The editorial warns of "the subtle economic offensive which Russia has mounted in the hope of gaining its ends without resorting to armed aggression." But in the editorial, too, we find nothing that tells why this is all so nefarious, so dangerous and if dangerous, to whom?

WE HAVE before us the text of the interview which the Latin American magazine Visao (Vision) had with Soviet Premier Bulganin. This is the interview which sparked the outcries of "foul" and "low blows" against the Soviet Union's actual and contemplated economic activity.

Bulganin says such terrible things as: "We are for the development of international relations and cooperation with all states, including Latin American countries."

Does that still leave you puzzled? You still don't know who's striking low blows Well, Walter Lippmann, on the same page, and the same day that the Tribune runs its editorial warning, tells what all the shouting is about. It turns out that the

Soviet Union is stressing mutually beneficial economic relations while our government persists in building military pacts. It seems, as Lippmann explains it, that Russia offers trade WITH NO STRINGS ATTACHED.

And this is dangerous, because it attracts Asian and Latin American and Middle East countries. These people dislike demands by people like Nixon and Knowland that as payment for "economic aid" the "backward" countries must join military pacts.

"TO CAP the climax," Lippmann writes, "the Soviet operating formula does not do what Sen. Knowland would have us do—namely, to demand the signature to a military alliance as the price of receiving foreign aid. In fact the Russians make hay by proclaiming that they are not demanding just what Sen. Knowland demands."

So there we have the essence of this new terrible Communist plot! The Russians refuse to be unfair in their economic dealings. They refuse to attach strings, life self respecting imperialists always do. They simply export what the countries want to buy, and buy what other countries want to sell. Ever heard of anything more terrible?

"The fact that their dealings," Lippmann explains, "almost always appear as two-way transactions has enormous political value. Congress may dislike giving aid. But the best and proudest nations hate to be the recipients of aid. The Soviet formula is for them ever so much more self-respecting."

And that, dear reader, is the sum and substance of the new Soviet threat. They insist on allowing the countries they trade with to maintain their self-respect.

Oregon Paper Urges U. S. Take Lead in Stopping Bomb Tests

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 22.—The U. S. should take the lead in proposing an immediate cessation of all tests of super-bombs, the Oregonian has urged in a lead editorial. The influential paper said that "the whole world—not only the Communist nations—is crying out against the nuclear explosions."

"People we know are dismayed by the prospect of bigger and bigger hydrogen bomb blasts in the Pacific and Siberia. Nations allied to the U. S. and neutral nations are apprehensive and resentful."

The editorial says that whether additional tests are essential to continued nuclear weapons development is "the unanswered question, at least from the presumed final authority the Atomic Energy Commission."

The editorial continues: "Members of Congress have been informed that an H-bomb or bombs dwarfing those previously exploded by the U. S. and the USSR will be tested in the Pacific this year. Secretary of State Dulles stated Wednesday the U. S. will continue to make such tests until the Soviet Union accepts an iron-clad system of control and inspection of nuclear weapons. . . ."

"Has the attempt sincerely been made to get the Russians to agree to stop the bomb tests, as a step forward toward agreement on inspection and arms reduction and control? We have not been so informed. Each side in the cold war would be handicapped equally were the tests to be stopped. A violation by either side would be detected instantly by instruments now in use."

"We do not believe that the

explosion of a super-duper H-bomb by the U. S. will make it easier to obtain Russian agreement to arms control. It may make this more difficult. The Russians will feel that they, too, must trigger a deadlier blast to save face. And the two world forces are moving rapidly into

the same kind of competition with intercontinental missiles.

"We should like to see the U. S. propose, right now, a cessation of all tests of super-bombs. The Soviet peace and prosperity salesmen would find it difficult, if not impossible, to say 'no,' the editorial concludes.

2 BIG WISCONSIN PAPERS ASK OUSTER OF DULLES

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Wisconsin's two most influential newspapers, the Milwaukee Journal (which has the largest circulation of any paper in the state, and the Capital Times, of Madison, have both editorially called for the ouster of Secretary of State Dulles, because of the recent Life magazine article in which Dulles came out with his theory of "peace by going to the verge of war."

Commenting in its Jan. 17 issue, the Milwaukee Journal editors wrote: "Getting up to the brink of war, and teetering on it is considered an art. This is like playing Russian roulette. It is like saying that the closer you get to war the better you serve peace. It is like saying the destiny of the human race is something to gamble with."

The Journal concluded with these words: "This is but the last in a series of Dulles' missteps, many of which

have seriously harmed the American people, all of which have embarrassed them. Many Americans may well ask whether the U. S. should continue to be burdened with a bumbling and blundering secretary of state."

On Dec. 16, at the time of Dulles' speech about Goa, the Capital Times ran an editorial demanding that Dulles resign, saying:

"If we are to regain what we have lost by his blunders his resignation should be requested immediately."

Now on Jan. 17, in response to the Life article, this paper repeats this demand, coupling it with criticism of the Eisenhower Administration's pussyfooting on Dulles. The editorial speaks of "Dulles' latest exhibition of foot-in-mouth diplomacy," and says: "If he (Dulles) does not speak for the administration, that should be made clear and he should be 'rotted out' of the government."

THEATRE

Nancy Walker Cavorts In Thin Coward Farce

Nancy Walker is a comedienne with a limitless repertoire of buffoonery. And she has uncorked a good deal of uproarious clowning in a revival of Noel Coward's "Fallen Angels" at the Playhouse. Miss Walker's clowning leaves little to be desired. But as a play "Fallen Angels" falls flat on its face.

It is an empty charade from beginning to end, a weak little farce about some wicked impulses and jealousies of two leisure-class couples in Greenwich Village during the prohibition and bathtub gin era of Mr. Volstead. There is not a single idea in the play above the level of the drippings that fall from a Louella Parsons gossip column.

Miss Walker seems to have sensed this, so she sticks her chin out, gets tangled up with her gown, the furniture, the telephone cord and other stage properties; she displays little respect for Mr. Coward's drawingroom dialogue, speaking at times out of the side of her mouth. In fact, her performance converts a thin Coward comedy into a parody on Coward. She attacks the role of an upper-class matron like Groucho Marx used to play Wall St. tycoons, industrialists and diplomats. She is aided in this clowning by the unexpected comic talents of Margaret Phillips, who plays the neighbor and Alice Pearce, in the role of servant. Bill Windom and William LeMassena, as the jealous golf-playing husbands, and Efram



Zimbalist, Jr., as the visiting Frenchman, a former lover of the two wives, do little more than provide background for the two cavorting women.

But all the fine comic acting by Miss Walker, Miss Phillips and Miss Pearce cannot hide the weaknesses of the script. Nothing the actors can do can keep the original and uninteresting Coward play from showing its slip.

Miss Walker is my favorite comedienne. There is something classically Chaplinesque about her work. She is a wonderful pantomime artist. She can be hilarious by just walking across the stage. Her great comic resources have been wasted, however, in this venture at the Playhouse.—H. R.

Mozart's 200th Anniversary

The bicentennial of Wolfgang Mozart's birth will be musically saluted on three WOR programs next week-end (Jan. 28 and 29). The broadcasts of "Festival of Opera," "Symphonies for Youth" and "Oklahoma City Symphony Orchestra" will be specially themed to the Mozart occasion.

"Festival of Opera" on Sunday, Jan. 29, will present Mozart's "Così fan tutte" in its entirety. (1:30 to 4 p.m.). The comic opera features such stars as Elizabeth Schwartzkopf, Nan Merriman, Leopold Simoneau and Ronaldo Panerai. The satire was written by Mozart the year before he died.

Mozart's "Serenata Nocturna" will be the major feature of the "Oklahoma City Symphony Orchestra" presentation on Saturday, Jan. 28. (10:00-11:00 p.m.). Guy Fraser Harrison conducts the Oklahoma group. Dr. Alfred Wallenstein's Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra will present music by Mozart on the Saturday, Jan. 28, "Symphonies for Youth" broadcast, (1:30-2:30 p.m.).

The Library of Congress Mozart Birthday Program on Friday, Jan. 27 will be heard on Station WQXR that night at 7:30. The concert will be conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

On Thursday, Jan. 26 WQXR will devote a full hour to the music and musicians of the Soviet

Extend Run of 'Trouble in Mind'

The Greenwich Mews Theatre, 141 W. 13 Street, announce a further extension of its production of "Trouble in Mind" by Alice Childress. The show will run through Sunday, Feb. 19 in honor of Negro History Week.

The Photo Workshop will mount its Negro History and Brotherhood Month exhibit in the lobby of the Greenwich Mews Theatre. Outstanding photographers who have had one-man shows will be represented. The Mews is planning other programs appropriate to the occasion.

16 mm Versions of 'You Are There' Now Available to Schools

Young America Films, Inc., last week began releasing the third group of 13 "You Are There" films for private showings by schools, public libraries, community groups and religious, civic, business and industrial organizations throughout the country in accord with an agreement made with CBS Television last July.

Under the terms of the agreement, Young America Films, a leading producer and distributor of educational films was granted exclusive 16mm. distribution rights for non-theatrical and non-broadcast use of 39 "You Are There" programs and for the entire 27 programs of "The Search" series.

Titles of the 13 "You Are There" programs being released currently follow:

"Dec. 7, 1941"
"The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown"
"The Triumph of Louis Braille"
"The Last Day of an English Queen"
"The Hamilton-Burr Duel"

Strutting through arsenals, Hoarding minerals of death, Mr. Dollars poses all-powerful—Yet we smell the sweat Of a frightened bully.

Dispatched from Capitol Hill, He wings the distant sky With an olive branch embossed briefcase, Stuffed with the Pentagon's ink-smudged map Of a North American Empire.

Money-lined, he swoops Over Berlin, Rome, Paris and Taiwan.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

Adventures of Robin Hood (2) 7:30 p.m.

Burns-Allen (2) 8
Sid Caesar (4) 8
Talent Scouts (2) 8:30
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Medic (4) 9

Play: Aftermath by Merwin Gerard (4) 9:30. Montgomery Presents.

Studio One—A Public Figure (2) 10. Article in Expose-type journal almost wrecks life of successful actor

Movie: Voice in the Wind (2) 11:15. Francis Lederer heads cast. Very good 1944 movie.

RADIO

Edward P. Morgan, AFL-CIO news WABC 7 p.m.

Bing Crosby WCBC 7:30

Metropolitan Opera Auditions WABC 8

Boston Symphony—Cesar Franck Symphony WRCA 8:15

Voice of Firestone—Dorothy Warrenskjold, soprano

Stravinsky's Sacre de Printemps WQXR 8:05

Talent Scouts WCBS 8:30

Telephone Hour—Renata Tebaldi, soprano WRCA 9

World of Jazz WQXR 9:05

John Vandercook, AFL-CIO news WABC 10

Nights in Latin America WQXR 10:05

WNYC RADIO

9 am: Pittsburgh Symphony—Mendelssohn Symphony No. 3
7 pm: Same as 9 am

MOVIES

Oklahoma, Rivoli
Othello (Orson Welles) and Beach-Comber, Art

Diabolique, Fine Arts
Letters From My Windmill, Paris

Boris Godunov (Russian) New
Cameo, 44 St. and 8th Ave.

Little Kidnapers & Conquest of
Everset, 55th St.

DRAMA

Marlowe's Tamburlaine the Great,
Winter Garden.

The Lark, Longacre
Trouble in Mind by Alice Childress, Greenwich Mews.

King Lear with Orson Welles, City Center

Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National

Bus Stop, Music Box

Plain and Fancy, Hellinger

View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

No Time for Sergeants, Alvin

Tiger at the Gates with Michael Redgrave, Helen Hayes Theatre

Midsummer Night's Dream, Jan

Hans Auditorium

Dinah Washington Show, Apollo

125th St.

"The Boston Massacre"

"The Rescue of Prisoners from Santo Tomas"

"The Secret Message that Plunged America into World War I"

"Grant and Lee at Appomattox"

"The Fight at the O.K. Corral"

"Chamberlain at Munich"

"Bannister Wins the Mile Run"

"Eli Whitney Invents the Cotton Gin"

He Fears the People

Drawing to his magnetic treasure
Only birds of a feather.

From far off lands
From our Mainstreets
The peoples' cry for peace
Have smothered the fires
From the Wahu to Hanoi

Too long has life been cut
down—
We shall doom your mad visions.
Clashing, we have perceived our
strength

And shall strike down the hand
That would shatter the world.

—VICTOIRE

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

How to Know the Puerto Ricans

By Jesús Colón

One of the questions that we are most frequently asked is: "How can I get to the Puerto Ricans?" This is not a strange question to ask in a city like greater New York with almost half a million Puerto Ricans living, working and struggling along with the rest of our city inhabitants. This is a question that is crying for a correct answer, not only in our city, but in many other great cities throughout the nation where the Puerto Ricans have gone to live.

We have to admit from the start that we have no complete answer to open the door to the Puerto Rican houses, minds and hearts. We have to confess that everyday we are adding to that answer by our personal experience, by our going around with our American friends or by listening to what others have done—or have failed to do—in winning entrance to a Puerto Rican home and from there, to their confidence, friendship and love. This, of course, is something that can not be gotten in one day or in a number of weeks. Sometimes it takes months. Sometimes it takes years.

SO, PLEASE EXCUSE us if, in presenting what we have learned ourselves or added to our knowledge from the experience of others, we might sound at times a little critical, preachy or even sermonizing. The theme lent itself for committing such errors.

The first thing we must realize is that the Puerto Ricans have been exploited for hundreds of years. That strangers have been knocking at the door of the Puerto Rican nation for centuries always in search of something, to get something or to take away something from the Puerto Ricans. This has been done many times with the forceful and openly criminal way of the pirate. Pirates with such tragically "illustrious" names as Cumberland and Drake. In one of those pirates' assaults around the middle of the 17th Century, the bells of the cathedral in San Juan Puerto Rico were stolen and sold by one of their buccaneer ships in a little town known as New Amsterdam just being built along the shores of the Hudson River.

So, in the words of one of my Puerto Rican friends, when one of those 200 percent Americans ask us why do Puerto Ricans have to come to New York? We can answer: "We come to take back our bells."

After the Spanish grandees, the French and English pirates and many others came to deprive us of whatever of value we have in our Puerto Rican land. Many came with the iron fist often hidden in the velvet glove. Many with the unctuous "love" and missionary ways of the do-gooders who come to "help" us. And we always had to listen to the chant that what was being done was "for our own good." Then came the imperialists: the pirates of the "American Century."

SO WHEN YOU come to knock at the door of a Puerto Rican home you will be encountered by this feeling in the Puerto Rican—sometimes unconscious in himself—of having been taken for a ride for centuries. He senses that 99 persons out of a 100 knock at his door because they want something from him and not because they desire to be his friend—a friend solving mutual problems that affect them both.

That is why you must come many times to that door. You must prove yourself a friend, a worker who is also being oppressed by the same forces that have the Puerto Rican down. Only then will the Puerto Rican open his heart for you. Only then he will ask you to have a cup of black coffee with him in his own kitchen.

Before you come to understand a person, to deserve a people's love, you must know them. You must learn to appreciate their history, their culture, their values, their aspirations for human advancement and freedom.

There is much you can learn by speaking to the Puerto Ricans every time you get a chance at work or in the casual contact of every day life.

WE MUST ALWAYS be ready to learn from the colonial people. They have much to teach. We do not have to elaborate the point to readers of this column. Their gruelling struggle against economic, political and social oppression has steered the colonial world and taught its people many a way to combat imperialism and war. We colonial people have also much to learn from the working class of the imperialist countries. But if you want to open that door, don't assume a know-it-all attitude and superior airs just because you were born in the United States. This "superiority" attitude of the imperialist exploiters is unfortunately reflected sometimes in the less developed members of our own working class.

You can acquire much information by reading what is published about the Puerto Ricans in our paper and in the progressive weekly and monthly publications. There are some books with much valuable factual information and many incorrect conclusions. We've to be careful about such books.

New York has a school where you can go to study the Puerto Rican national minority from the time we came to the United States to the present. This is the Jefferson School of Social Science at the Avenue of the Americans and 16th St. The course at the "Jeff" School will also give you background material on the Puerto Rican nation and the colonial problem as it is today. Many other questions that are closely related to the Puerto Rican question are treated in this course. This is why we affirm that this course is essential for anybody interested in opening that door—in working together with the Puerto Ricans, to move things in a progressive way together with all the other forward looking citizens of New York.

BUT HERE I AM at the end of this column without having answered many of the related questions to the one of getting to the Puerto Ricans. For example: Is the knowledge of Spanish necessary?

Why don't you write us your questions and experiences in this field of work? As we wrote at the beginning, we do not have all the answers.

We will try to deal further with this question this coming Monday. Until then... hasta la vista.

Thank you New Jersey for clippings and letters on ex-Judge Frank T. Lloyd Jr. Send us all you find on any phase of the Puerto Rican movement in your state. That goes for all other states.

Movies

'Boris Godunov' at New Cameo Is Magnificent Film of Complete Opera

By BEN LEVINE

The first complete version of the original Moussorgsky opera, "Boris Godunov" to be shown in the U.S. was offered Saturday night on the screen at the opening of the Cameo Theatre, 44th St. and 8th Ave., which replaces the Stanley Theatre.

This Magicolor film, featuring the chorus, orchestra and ballet of the Bolshoi Theatre of Moscow, is unquestionably a soul-stirring experience, in sight and sound, which no lover of the art of motion picture, the opera, the drama, or of music in general should miss.

This opera, first produced in Russia in the 1870's was based by Moussorgsky on the folk drama written by the Russian poet, Pushkin.

The real hero of the story, both in Pushkin's drama and in Moussorgsky's story, is the Russian people, as is underlined by the magnificent choral scenes with which the work opens and closes and the tuneful folk songs from which the music is drawn.

(Incidentally, C. L. Sulzberger, the N. Y. Times European correspondent, who last Saturday wrote a pontifical article about the eternally "submissive" Russians, should be dragged by a friend to see this opera.)

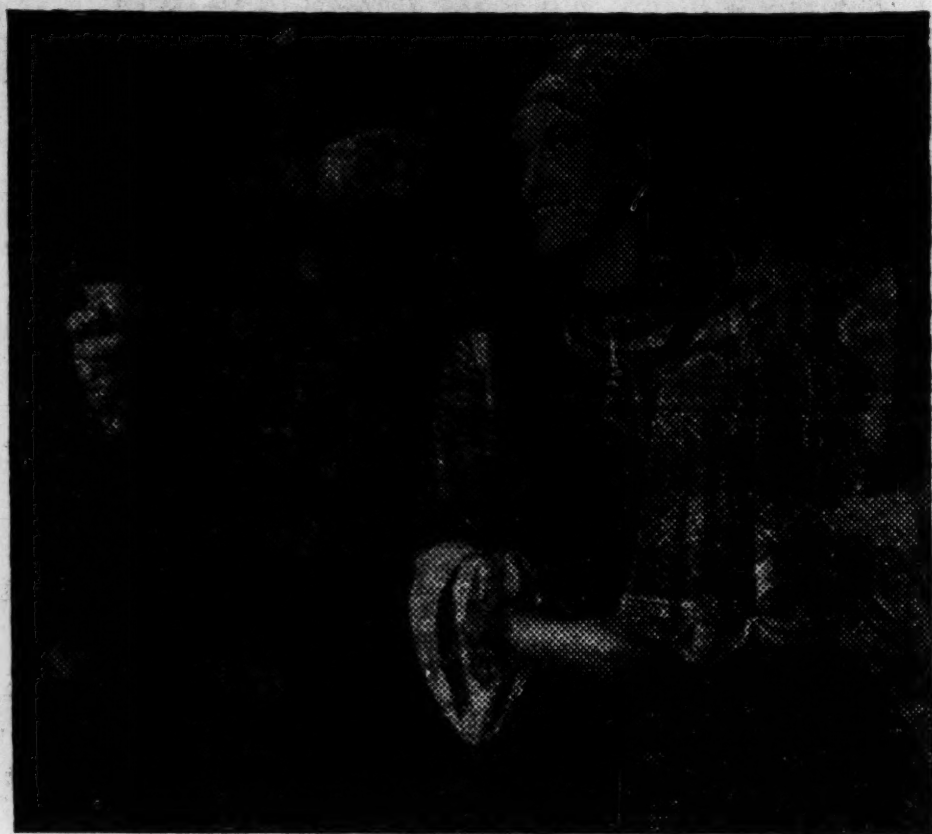
The first scene is laid near Moscow, at the entrance to a convent, in the year 1598, to which Boris Godunov has retired. The people are massed there, driven by the Boyars, to ask Boris to become Tsar, following the death of the feeble-minded son of Ivan the Terrible. Up to that time, Boris had ruled for 14 years as Regent.

This is followed by the famous Coronation scene, with the great bells tolling and the voices of men and women rising higher and higher in welcome to the colorful procession.

The scene shifts to the monastery, in which an old monk Pimen is writing his last page of the history of Russia, including the accusation that Boris to attain the throne, was responsible for the murder of the child Dmitri, youngest son of Ivan M. Mikhailov, who sings the part of Pimen, has a bass voice that is as supple and as soft and as firm as Pablo Casals' cello.

A young monk, Grigory, learns the details of the murder and the resolution is formed in his mind to escape from the monastery's narrow life and emerge as Dmitri, with the claim that the child was never slain. This false Dmitri is the tenor of the opera, and G. Nelepp gives to that part the requisite blend of boldness and tenderness.

We are taken back to the Kremlin palace, where Boris is consumed by remorse and beset by the palace intrigue of the boyars. The part of the head boyar, Prince Shuisky, is taken by N. Khanayev, another great Soviet actor and singer. An aria of deepest pathos is sung by Xenia, Boris' daughter, lamenting the death of her fiancée and the scene has all the delicate



One of the lighter moments in Moussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunov" when the Mistress of the Inn (Anna Turchina) entertains Varlaam (Andrei Krivchenya). The famous opera is seen for the first time as a complete movie production in color.

shadings of a scene from Debussy's opera.

In contrast there is the scene at the inn near the Lithuanian border, with the famous Moussorgsky ballad about Ivan's capture of the Tatar city of Kazan, sung by Varlaam, a Falstaffian character who appears on occasion as the symbol of the masses.

This scene, full of humor and satire and gay music, ends with the young monk riding over the border into Lithuania, where he next emerges as the false Dmitri.

The love duet between the false Dmitri and Marina is another highlight of this opera, in which there is never a moment when something exciting is not offered in scenery or sound.

We are taken back to Moscow, where starving crowds fill the narrow streets, for famine has struck the nation. It is the year 1605. Dmitri, leading the Polish and Lithuanian soldiers and joined by the intriguing boyars and the discontented Russian peasants, is advancing to overthrow Boris.

The song of the beggar-saint, perhaps the most touching and dramatic area of all, dominates the scene of the multitudes of Moscow, as Kozlovsky's beautiful baritone rises out of the accompanying

choral effects. A closeup of the beggar in a fadeout gives an eerie effect of an ikon coming alive and singing.

Alexander Pirogov in the title role bears the terrible burden of shing the mighty monologues and acting the violent emotions that Moussorgsky has laid upon the role of Boris. Pirogov's deep tones are particularly impressive. The death scene brings the opera to a crashing climax, but there is a quiet epilogue in which the beggar-saint moans over the suffering of Russia.

This ending, which is preceded by a mass scene in which the Russian people are shown greeting the triumph of Dmitri with suspicious silence, is different from the curtain lines in Shakespeare's tragedies. Fortinbras in Hamlet, Macduff in Macbeth, Octavius in Julius Caesar appear like the dawn after the tragic night, but not so the false Dmitri in "Boris Godunov." It is as if the composer was well aware that the Russian people had centuries of struggle ahead of them.

Pushkin's play has the same sort of ending. In that play the last words are:

"Why are you silent? Shout: Long live Tsar Dmitri Ivanovich!" (The people remain silent.)

Anderssen's 'Immortal' Chess Game Still Considered Best

By RALPH CRANE

Mr. H. W. of New York City recently suggested that I keep on printing brilliancies, "especially with so much good international chess going on." He and the rest of you have already had a chance to play over a half dozen games from recent tournaments.

But brilliancies have been played for many many years. The most famous one in chess history is known as the "Immortal" game, and its name and fame still go marching on. Wilhelm Steinitz, World Chess Champion from 1867 to 1894, called it "almost a continuity of brilliancies." And Dr. S. Tartakower and J. Du Mont, authors of "500 Master Games" wrote that "this magnificent example of Andersen's combinative powers is still without a peer in the annals of chess."

The game was played in that celebrated London chess salon, Simpson's Divan, over a hundred years ago, in 1851 to be exact. The players were Adolf Anderssen (1818-1879) and L. Kieseritzky. After winning the 1851 London Tournament, Anderssen was regarded as world champion until 1858 and from 1862 to 1866, when he was beaten by Steinitz

in a match.

KING'S GAMBIT	
Anderssen	Kieseritzky
White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. P-KB4	PxP
3. B-B4	Q-R5 ch.
4. K-B1	P-QKt4
5. BxP	Kt-KB3
6. Kt-KB3	Q-R3
7. P-Q3	Kt-R4
8. Kt-R4 (a)	Q-Kt4
9. Kt-B5	P-QB3
10. R-Kt1 (b)	PxB
11. P-KKt4	Kt-KB3
12. P-KR4	Q-Kt3
13. P-R5	Q-Kt4
14. Q-B3 (c)	Kt-Kt1 (d)
15. BxP	Q-B3
16. Kt-B3	B-B4
17. Kt-Q5	QxP
18. B-Q6 (e)	QxR ch.
19. K-K2	BxR (f)
20. P-K5 (g)	Kt-QR 3 (h)
21. KtxP ch.	K-Q1
22. Q-B6 ch. (i)	Kt.xQ
23. B-K7 mate (j)	

(a) To guard against 8... Kt-Kt6 ch., which can prove quite harmful.

(b) The first sacrifice by Anderssen, that of a bishop, to be followed by an attack on Black's Queen.

(c) Threatens BxP, and the

Theatre

Welles Gives Moving Performance of 'Lear'

By HARRY RAYMOND

"King Lear," in my opinion, is the most difficult of the Shakespeare tragedies to play in the modern theatre. But Orson Welles, as director and the actor playing the title role, in the Mercury Theatre production of the play at the City Center, has surmounted the difficulties.

When I went up to report on the second night performance of the play, Friday, Jan. 13, there was no play. Welles was pushed out that night in a wheelchair to explain he had busted both his ankles. But most of us stayed while the crippled actor conducted a town meeting of the theatre, discussed the play, the drama critics and what he believed were his own weaknesses in the first night performance before he fell backstage.

Welles, however, is not an actor who is easily put out of action. He called new rehearsals of the play and continued to pack the house playing the ancient British monarch from the chair.

Back at City Center again last week the show went on. Supported by a cast of actors who know their business, Welles rolled in and out of the scenes in a modern wheelchair, and gave the kind of star performance of a medieval king I like, the kind that stars Shakespeare.

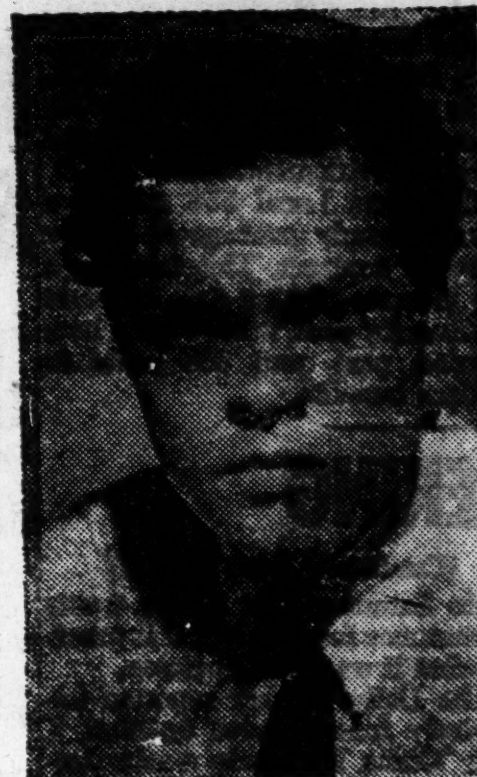
I have believed for a long time the plays of Shakespeare should be played as though they were newly discovered playscripts and not as exercises in diction, rhetoric and grammar. How many young people have been tutored to hate Shakespeare by long-faced pedants of the English classes in our high schools and colleges, teachers who do not know the man from Stratford wrote for the theatre and not for their stuffy and straight-laced classrooms?

It is certainly not classroom stuff that Welles and his fellow actors are presenting at City Center. They tackle the play as though it was a brand new script, a vast inexorable tragedy of an old king, a man with great authority who knew nothing about the lives and poverty of the people over whom he ruled on the little island.

The fact that Lear appeared in this production as a cripple who had to be carried about in a chair took nothing away from the original Shakespeare version. In similar circumstances the playwright, who also directed and acted in his own plays, would no doubt have done the same thing to meet demands of his London audiences.

"Lear" is one of the most powerful poems in all theatre literature. It is magnificent and rich, moving slowly like a giant glacier to an inevitable and powerful dramatic climax. It is a drama of parallel catastrophes which befell old Lear and the Earl of Gloucester bereft of power as they wandered across England to the cliffs of Dover.

The City Center production of this play is a mighty work of the-



atre art with Lear crying out with trumpet blasts of metaphor about the world he never knew but helped to make and Gloucester, a more prosaic fellow, discovering the real world only after his eyes have been put out by Cornwall.

Few Shakespeare productions I have seen top this one. The performances of Geraldine Fitzgerald and Sylvia Short as the daughters who duped the king with hollow flattery, by John Colicos as Edmund, Thayer David as Cornwall and Alvin Epstein as Lear's fool add new stature to the American theatre. There are equally fine performances by Viveca Lindfors as Cordelia, the exiled daughter, Lester Rawlins as Gloucester and Roy Dean, as Kent, who stood beside the banished daughter.

Welles directs and acts this play with a keen sense of its social criticism and an ear to its poetry. There is music and great truth in these lines spoken by Lear in the dialogue with Gloucester and Edgar in the field near Dover:

"Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
"Robes and furr'd gowns hide
"all Plate sin with gold,
"And the strong lance of justice
"hurtless breaks;
"Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw
"does pierce it."

The entire play is performed without a moment's intermission, with one scene blending magically into another to the accompaniment of musical score by Marc Blitzstein. Blitzstein at the harpsichord is assisted by a flute, clarinet, trumpet, French horn and drums. The beautiful music never overshadows the spoken word on the stage, but is incidental to it, heightening the dramatic action and helping mould the whole into a powerful symphony.

This is sensational Shakespeare, a towering lyrical tragedy, of an impetuous old man, a ruler, who, as the fool put it, "shouldst not have been old till thou hadst been wise."

Black Queen is doomed, having no place to go.

(d) To provide an avenue of escape for the Queen; and to protect Black's K2 square but note Black's lack of development, in contrast to White.

(e) After sacrificing a bishop, White now offers up both rooks, a greater sacrifice in quantity and quality. What more can White sacrifice? From now on, keep your eye on that Bishop at Q6. It's really powerful.

(f) If 19... QxR, White mates in two. (20. KtxP ch, K-Q1; 21. B-B7 mate).

(g) Prevents the Black Queen from protecting the Kt Pawn, and threatens the same mate in two, as in (f).

(h) To protect the QB2 square,

thus preventing the mate in two. (i) The Black Knight must take the Queen, and the K2 square is unprotected. Mate follows. The ascending series of sacrifices is truly the work of an artist.

(j) Mate by three minor pieces, while Black has all of its minor and major pieces on the board. Verily, verily, the "immortal" game!

Well, H. W., do you regret that this time I have wandered far afield from "modern" brilliancies? And readers, do you like my recipe for mixing the old with the new? Is this "immortal" game more brilliant than the Gothenburg International brilliancies? Or do you rate higher some other game, played anywhere, anytime? What do you think?

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Coal Dealers in City Jack Up Prices

New York distributors of coal hurried to protect their high profits after the settlement Friday of the five-day strike by hiking prices to consumers 50 cents to a \$1 a ton, effective today. Similar increases in fuel oil prices are due next week. The baldness of the action forced employer spokesman Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque to remark, "It is perhaps unfortunate that the increases should come now so soon after the settlement."

Teamsters Local 553 gained a 30-cent hourly package in a new two-year contract. This takes in a pay increase of \$1 a day, 14 cents an hour for each worker for a new pension plan, and 3½ cents in welfare benefits.

PEKING

(Continued from Page 1)

made Saturday that China wants to renounce force only if it is granted what it wants on Formosa.

The Daily Worker reported exclusively from Geneva on Nov. 7 that "China has made a new far-reaching proposal to the U.S. government for a settlement of the Far Eastern crisis through the joint renunciation of force on the basis of the UN charter." This paper also reported that China proposed talks between Dulles and Chou. This has been confirmed in the recent exchange between the Chinese and U.S. governments.

Concerning the holding of nationals of the other country, the Chinese broadcast yesterday said "all law-abiding Americans in China desiring to return home" have been permitted to leave. However, it charged that many Chinese in the U.S. have had difficulties arranging their return home and that pressure has been placed on them by the use of Chiang authorities in the U.S.

Radio Peking said the Mutual Defense Treaty between the U.S. and Chiang Kai-shek was "illegal and valid."



SUBS TOP 25% OF GOAL

(Continued from Page 1) connection with the Friday rally came from New York, which reached the 31 percent mark both in Worker and Daily Worker subs. New Yorkers now have in 2,065 Worker subs and 374 for the daily paper. Respective goals are 6,700 and 1,200.

Results both nationally and New York exceeded the aims projected for the meeting.

In addition to New York, Connecticut campaigners came through with 25 percent of their Worker goal and nearly 40 percent of their Daily Worker goal. Off to a late start, the Connecticut group did the job in about ten days.

Wisconsinites went above the half-way mark to maintain their lead nationally.

Brooklynites topped the New York counties by a considerable margin, and were awarded temporary possession of the silver loving cup offered by the Daily Worker to the New York county doing the best job. The Kings women and men came through with 43 percent of their 2,000 Worker sub target and 53 percent of their Daily Worker goal of 400.

The banner Williamsburg area in Brooklyn, which topped the

Rev. Melish Conducts Services as Usual

Thanks to a temporary ruling of a Brooklyn Supreme Court justice, services were conducted as usual at the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Brooklyn Heights yesterday with no invasion by the diocesan bishop or his appointees.

Some 400 worshippers attended the main 11 a.m. services conducted by the Rev. William Howard Melish. For the second successive Sunday, cameramen and reporters flocked to the church. A police squad car appeared briefly.

So far efforts have failed to keep the Rev. Melish from his pulpit despite a maneuvered election in the vestry, or by the changing of 40 locks in the night by a warden, or by the marching in of a rival minister on the bishop's orders, accompanied by detectives, the previous Sunday.

Last Friday, Justice M. Henry Martuscello directed that "nothing occur" to "reflect on the sacredness" of services for two weeks, until the trial before Referee John MacCrate in Brooklyn Supreme Court Jan. 31.

In his sermon yesterday Rev. Melish said:

"Nothing seems to me quite so irrational and absurd as the supposition of those people who say that Christians . . . must keep aloof from the adherents of other . . . points-of-view. 'You mustn't have anything to do with Buddhists, or Mohammedans, or Jews, or Humanists, or Materialists, or Marxists, or Communists! People who say that have no real grasp, or hold, on the Christian Faith themselves, no confidence in its truth and power. . . ."

In the church gym, Rev. Melish and former Justice Hubert T. Delany, who with Raphael H. Weissman acted as counsel for the minister, were surrounded by parishioners, Negro and white, who wrung their hands.

4 in 'Harboring' Case to Seek A Rehearing

An appeal for rehearing of the San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals decision in the "harboring" conviction of Sid Stein, Carl Ross, Sam Coleman and Shirley Kremen, will be made shortly, it was learned yesterday. (See editorial, page five).

Coleman said here that the 2-1 decision of the Appeals Court, which upheld the conviction of the four for alleged "harboring" Smith Act victim Robert Thompson, was an "unprecedented" decision which threatens the constitutional rights of all Americans.

Judge Dal M. Lemmon, delivered the majority opinion.

Chief Judge William Denman strongly dissented.

Jeff School in Drive to Double 600 Enrollment

The Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., announced yesterday that "to double the present enrollment of about 600 students" the winter term has been extended so that students entering this week can get the full 10-week course.

In an open letter to students and friends, the school reported "an alarming lag" in enrollment for the winter term, and announced that additional registration will be accepted through Feb. 4.

Officials of the school expressed confidence that "in this more favorable situation in our country, it is entirely possible to transform the current enrollment lag into a spurt forward beyond recent achievements."

Dismiss Suit To Denaturalize Ford Worker

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—A suit to take away the citizenship of William Shewchuck, 63, Ford Rolling Mill worker, was dismissed by U.S. Judge Frank A. Picard, when the U. S. attorney found was unable to prove the charge.

Shewchuck, a citizen since 1931, denied he had obtained his citizenship by fraud or by concealment of his alleged membership in the Communist Party. Shewchuck was defended by George W. Crockett, Jr.

The suit was filed in 1953 under the Walter-McCarran Law.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, January 23, 1956

Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

none. • Peace and civil liberties are as inseparable as the heart and bloodstream of the human body.

• Wall Street's war program, hot or cold, plays havoc with the people's liberty, civil rights and welfare.

• Now as always, and especially in this atomic age, American monopoly is the No. 1 enemy of the nation.

• But the monopolists are not invincible. They can be curbed now and eventually defeated.

"The Communist Party," Dennis declared, "cannot be destroyed. Our party is indestructible because the American workingclass is indestructible."

He said the party would work to defeat at all costs "the most rabid warmongers, pro-fascists, open-shoppers and white supremacists."

"But this does not mean," he said, "that the American Left, which includes the Communist Party, is going to tail after the Donkey while riding herd on the Elephant."

Dennis described the party's "glorious and bright vision" of America's future. He said:

"We see for our country a future free from war and the threat of war; a future without poverty, exploitation and oppression. We hold that the vision of such an America can become reality through a socialist reorganization of American society that will bring about fundamental change in ownership, management and control of the basic machinery of production, and make the working people of America the masters of their own house."

"When, and how, this change is brought about is up to the majority of the American people. We Communists believe that ultimately some kind of a workers' and farmers' government, responsive to the popular will, will effect the transition from capitalism to socialism. Likewise, we are sure that this will be a truly American government. It will be headed by an American president and act through an American congress which will be—for the first time in our country's history—genuinely of, for and by the people. And as for American Communists, we advocate and seek that this people's democracy shall be attained by constitutional and democratic processes."

Gates observed that compared to 1951, the year he was imprisoned, "the country is on the road back from the swamp of McCarthyism."

"McCarthy has been knocked down, but McCarthyism is far from being counted out," he warned. "One of the most ominous signs that McCarthyism is not dead is the activity of the Eastland Committee."

He said the Daily Worker welcomed the position of the New York Times exposing the Eastland probe as a dangerous attack on freedom of the press.

"We must take issue, however," he said, "with the position taken by the Times that it will not employ Communists in an editorial or repertorial capacity because of the

Times definition that such people cannot write truthfully and objectively."

Gates discussed the problem of rallying the people to defeat the Dixiecrats and bring democracy to the states below the Mason-Dixon Line.

"The great need of our times is the creation of a great anti-Dixiecrat, anti-monopoly people's alliance," he said.

He said Communists would support a government that would:

• Take measures to reduce poverty.

• Take measures to reduce world tensions and armaments.

• Take measures to enforce the U.S. Constitution on civil rights and civil liberties.

In a brief address, Alan Max, managing editor of the paper, said:

"We are determined to restore the good name of our country, the country we love, to live at peace with the people of the rest of the world and to make America a land of brotherhood, a land of socialism."

Leon Bibb, Louise and Bob DeCormier and Juanita Coscone offered a musical program.

KHRUSHCHEV

(Continued from Page 1)

tire UN Security Council) and then he added, according to Wilson:

"But it is, of course, a state like all other states. . . . It is made up of all levels, there are the peasants, the workers, the administrators, etc."

According to Wilson, "Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union wishes nothing but good to the people of Israel, as they do the peoples of the Arab countries."

Khrushchev also criticized the Baghdad pact and said it was merely a means for the Western interests to keep the flow of oil from the Arab countries going in their direction. When Wilson told Khrushchev that the British Labor Party believed that the Soviet Union as well as Britain and the U.S. had a "zone of interest" in the Middle East, Khrushchev objected strongly to that suggestion. He said, according to Wilson "We do not recognize this idea of zones of interest." The Soviet leader explained that the Soviet Union rejects all idea of colonialism and interference in other lands, such as is implied by the phrase "zone of interest." And he also said "That is why" we were so readily listened to in India and Burma."

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld conferred here today with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser and Arab League leaders.

Last night he discussed the Middle East situation with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM, Israel, Jan. 22.—British-supported Arab Legion reinforcements moved into Jordanian Jerusalem and Jordan's capital of Amman today to suppress demonstrations, Jordan Radio reported.

The Jordan government closed all schools in its sector of Jerusalem and Amman after student demonstrations yesterday. The students demanded the release of colleagues and teachers imprisoned during recent demonstrations against Jordan's proposed participation in the Baghdad pact.

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Winter Term Extended—10 Week Term Starts This Week

Jefferson School of Social Science—575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. WA 9-1600

GALA OPENING SAT. JAN. 21
Mousorgsky's
BORIS GODUNOV
Bolshoi Opera House Cast—MAGNIFICENT
NEW Cameo 444 ST. 8th AVE. / 10th
OPEN 11:30 A.M. 1954